

NOVEMBER

Jacksonville Republican.

VOL. 13.—No. 46.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1849.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagemen for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handled in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

13th POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CITY HOTEL,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.

March 6, 1849.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
For Lung Complaints, and all Affections of the Respiratory Organs.

The best Remedy ever known to man, For Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Difficult of Breathing, Liver Affections, Pain or Weakness of the Breast or Side, First Stages of Consumption, &c.

The time has come when Consumption may be classed among the curable diseases. This excellent remedy, which entirely cures the virtues of the Wild Cherry, with chemical extract from the Wild pine &c., & now synonymous acknowledged by Druggists, physicians, and all who have used it, to be the most efficacious preparation ever yet offered for the cure of diseases generally of the Chest and Lungs; and, on account of its wonderful popularity and ready sale, stands without a parallel in the history of medicine. It was discovered and first introduced by Dr. Wistar, a surgeon of high standing in Philadelphia. Its surprizingly invigorating effect upon the constitution, has secured for it general use, and made it the favorite medicine in nearly every family in our country, where Coughs, Colds, or other symptoms of consumptive diseases have made their appearance. And with such astonishing rapidity has it gained in public estimation, and so extensively used, that we can with diffidence pronounce it equal to the proprietors' descriptions sufficient to meet the demands for it in our numerous agents, engaged in the sale of it throughout the South.

TESTIMONIALS.
Read the following letter written to the proprietor at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13, 1847.
MESSRS. SAWYER & PARK.—Gentlemen—Please opportunity to inform you of a remarkable cure performed in my own case, by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About the 1st of September, 1846, I was affected with a violent cold, which seated upon my lungs, and during a space of five months, I labored under a distressing cough. I had quite lost all hopes of recovery, until about a week ago, when I was induced to take a dose of Wistar's Balsam, and soon after had half of one bottle, my cough was relieved, and I am now, by the blessing of God, and the further use of this balsam, restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully,

HARRIET'S HILL.
Our Agent at Marksville, La., writes us:

Marksville, May 9, 1848.
MESSRS. SAWYER & MEAD.—Enclosed send you a letter from Dr. Dulany, a graduate of medicine, and one of our most skillful physicians residing in the remarkable effects of Wistar's Balsam in his own practice. He stands high in the profession here, and has a very extensive practice.

(Signed) G. A. STEVENS.

I promised to inform you of the result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry upon Mrs. M.—. I believed her cough and her general health was so much improved that she fancied herself entirely cured, and contrary to my advice she discontinued the use of it and all other remedies, and recommended me singing in the Catholic Church. The consequence of this was, she became subject to fits of blood. She made no progress under the care of Dr. Dulany, either in curing the disease or in recovering under the use of the Balsam, which was also used twice in Mrs. M's family, with the happiest results. Once, in a very violent case, while Iam informed was relieved in three weeks, after taking three doses. The other, a little girl, less violently affected, was relieved by taking one dose. Before telling you further, I wish to try this medicine in other cases, and on other patients. Yours &c.

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As a support in cases of constitutional weakness it will be found of great advantage. It is particularly recommended for the cure of feeble constitutions, and for the removal of all forms of debility.

In short, it ennobles all the virtues which the most scientific mind was capable of compounding from valuable substances found in the old world, and will be found entirely free from those objections which are a source of complaint with the numerous spread fakers now before the public.

This useful plaster possesses the advantage of being put up in eight boxes, hence they retain their full virtues in all climates.

One box contains a sufficient quantity to cover a surface of 12 square feet.

One genuine box, containing 16 ozs., costing 50 cents per box.

Sold wholesale and retail by GOVIL & MEAD, CHARTERS ST., NEW ORLEANS, General Agents for the south and west. Sold also by HOKE & ABERNATHY, JACKSVILLE.

DICKSON & EASTY, ALEXANDRIA.

T. W. HUEY & CO., TALLADEGA.

S. W. ROBBINS, CATE SPRING, GA.

J. D. DICKSON, ROME, GA.

Sold Wholesale by HARVEY, KOESE & CO.

No. 80, Maiden Lane, N. Y. HARVEY,

HARVEY & CO., and P. M. COHEN, CHARLES-

TON S. C. Jan. 2, 1849.

COUNTERFEITS.

Remember it is Wistar's Balsam that cures,

no other. So extensive is the demand for his article, and such a high reputation has he gained in every city, town and State in the Union, that other preparations have been started bearing the name of "Wild Cherry"; and purport to possess properties similar to this, but these are not—they are comparatively unknown, except to their proprietors, and their deadly is to say the least, doubtful. If you desire to be cured, commence at once the use of this Balsam—it is fair and faithful trial, and reward for it, your cure will be added to the thousands of others working in its praises.

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Latest News.
By Express and Telegraph to Liverpool,
for the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.
London Saturday, Oct. 6th, 1846. {
10 o'clock A. M. }

The Times of this morning has letters of the 27th ult., from its correspondent at Naples, giving some curious information concerning the large United States fleet now in that Bay.

The note of Lord Palmerston in regard to Turkey, and the answer, have been communicated by the King of Naples to the Great Powers.

The affairs of Sicily are nearly arranged.

Prince Casarino is to be Vice Roy. The island is to have a separate administration and a Consulate and a Chambers of Palermo.

The constitutional confirms the intelligence that a joint note of the English and French Governments had been sent to Petersburg, which that journal expects will have the effect to prevent a rupture between Russia and Turkey.

The Marseilles Courier says news had been received from Alexandria, that the Merlin steamer had been sent from Malta to Corfu, to Admiral Nodales, with very important despatches on the affairs of Constantinople. The whole English fleet is to proceed to the Dardanelles.

London.—A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, yesterday, and lasted two hours.

Portsmouth, Friday.—Several other vessels are about to be commissioned; among them are the conflict, Vulture, Firebrand, Spitfire, and Terrible.

The London Board of Trade Returns for the month ending 5th of September, present most favorable result—increased of exports as compared with Sept. last year, £1,510,000, being, with exception of previous months, the largest increase that has yet occurred. Only two items—Butter and Salt—show a decrease. Total increase on first eight months of this year, as compared with last year, £7,570,000.

Imports.—Grain and Flour, large increase, but consumption greater than supply. Coffee and Wine decrease; Sugar and Tea much increased; Bread, doubled; Flax, hemp and wool, great increase; cotton, silk and tallow, falling off; large business in hides, and metals, except silver; decrease in British timber, increase in cotton; decrease on both during year.

Falmouth.—The Sea Gull, from Brazil, brought 336 lbs. weight of gold for the St. John Del Rey Company.

The Vienna Lloyd's Journal states that 500 Hungarian refugees are lodged on a vast plain at Witten, entirely surrounded by Turkish troops Kossoff, Beni, and the other chiefs, were lodged in High Fortress.

On Thursday night, Captain John Farmer Monkhouse, residing at the Mat Chiswick, London, was fired at by his son, a sailor 27 years of age, who, it appears, called at his house, asked to see his father, and immediately discharged a pistol, wounding him in the throat. The Captain was alive last night, but in a most dangerous state. The assassin is in custody. It is stated that, owing to his conduct, his father has been ill and tortured him the house.

The Pali Marieur of last night states that the French Government entirely disavows the conduct of M. Poussin. It also announces the appointment of M. Bois Le Comte, as the French Minister at Turin, to be Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington. He is to be replaced at Turin by M. Lucien Murat. The Turkish Ambassador in Paris had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on Thursday, which lasted two hours.

From the N. O. Picayune, Oct. 20.

FROM TAMPICO.—By the arrival here this morning of the schooner Oregon, Capt. Trenis, from Tampico the 5th instant, we have received files of the El Siglo, from the city of Mexico, to the 22d ult., and of El Defensor and Noticias, of Tampico, to the end of September.

It appears that the account we formerly gave of the defeat of the Indians in the Sierra Gorda were not exaggerated. Gen. Uranga, the victor at Salitre, has very handsomely refused a sum of money offered by the Government to him and his officers for their bravery, and on the plea that acceptance of it would degrade the profession of arms.

The cholera nearly ceased its ravages throughout Mexico.

The hostile Indians on the frontiers have received severe chastisement in several encounters lately from American guerilla parties in the service of Mexico.

The Siglo says that rumors are ripe about another attempt at revolution, in order to replace Santa Anna in power. It deprecates such a movement, and points to three successive unfortunate administrations of the ex-Dictator as evidence of his fatal influence on the country.

The Tampico Defensor says that President Herrera has sent an order to the district of Tamaulipas to collect information on the imputed crimes of Don Jesus Cardenas the Governor of that State, with a view to his being brought to punishment. The Defensor calls aloud for Cardenas's dismissal from office, previously to the collection of evidence against him, as an unspiring denunciation against both him and Col. Canales, his creature.

The Gregon brought on freight \$29,500 consigned to different commercial houses in this city.

DEATH OF GORGY.—The London Times' correspondent writes from Vienna on September 30th. As all our papers have this morning made mention of the reported tragedy at Klagenfurther, I now inform you that it is universally said that Gorgy has been shot by Count Edmund Zichy, whose brother was hanged by Gorgy's order in the Eanubian island of Cosepol. It is not positively known whether the insurgent chief fell in a duel or not. The account which I have heard is that Count Zichy walked up to Gorgy, who was sitting in a coffee-house, and shot him dead on the spot.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say

Song of an American Editor.

BY WILLIAM WALLACE.
I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press,
My throne a simple chair;
I ask no other majesty
Than strikes the gazer there.

The horse of fire obeys my nod;
My couriers walk the seas;
The lightnings lift their flaming manes,
At Art's command for me.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!
Monarchs wear the crown?

I wait my pen across the page.

And crown have tumbled down.

The clouds float on—the nations strive,

Without, the thunder rolls;

Within, I brood the quiet twonight

That changes all the souls.

I'm of the Press? I'm of the Press!

The Dead around me throng;

Their voices whisper Truth?

Their eyes forbid the Wrong.

From them I gather joy and strength,

No herald Error's curse,

My faith in God large as the arch.

I go Heav'n Universe.

I'm of the Press! I'm of the Press!

My host embattled types;

With them I quell the tyrant's horde

And rear the stars and stripes,

I give my hand to all my race,

My altar Freedom's end.

I say my say, and bend my knee

Alone, alone to God.

The following Tragedy Affair, related

in the N. York Courier des Etats Unis, affords another proof that truth is stranger than fiction.

Among the strangers of distinction who for many years came to spend the winter in Paris, were M. and Madame Arcos, Spaniards of immense wealth. Failing to make their usual visit last winter, it was thought their Castilian pride could not accommodate itself to republican rule but it afterwards appeared their absence arose from a far different cause. M. Arcos, like his countryman Aguado, had made his own fortune. He began life as a pedlar and small retail trader; and having thus accumulated some funds, he engaged in stock speculation then became contractor for the salt tax in Spain, and finally while still young, retired from business a millionaire. He might have enjoyed his fortune long and happily; but in endeavoring to indulge a pardonable vanity, he lost both fortune and life. It appears that M. Arcos, while yet poor, had made a voyage to Chili, and there became smitten with a young lady of respectable family, who were proud of her rank, her uncle being no less a personage than the Bishop of Santiago. So that, it being thought a great piece of presumption in a poor, unknown, man to expect a Bishop's niece, he met with a rude rebuff on demanding her in marriage. But as the young lady was willing to give her consent, that of the Bishop was not again asked; and having married in secret, the young couple departed for Europe.

After becoming wealthy, M. Arcos wished by displaying it with his wife to triumph over the family that had once despised him. Instead of going to Paris last winter, M. and Madame Arcos departed for Chili in a vessel which they purchased and furnished at great expense. They carried with them all the apparatus of luxury and show: diamonds, pearls, and furniture, carriages, &c., and servants in rich livery; nothing was forgotten that might serve to dazzle their dislodged wives. After a pleasant voyage, they arrived in Chili; but they had still before them a land journey of 300 miles, before they could arrive at the city where the family of Madame Arcos resided. They were informed that the road was infested by bands of robbers, so ferocious that they even fed on the flesh of their victims!—and were advised to wait until those bands had been dispersed.

But M. Arcos, impatient to enjoy the triumph of his self-love, procured an escort of one hundred well armed men, and set out on his journey with all his train. Letters recently received from Valparaiso contain most melancholy intelligence concerning the unfortunate travellers. About half way the caravan was attacked; part were killed; part escaped by flight; and the rest, with M. Arcos and his wife, were made prisoners, and after being robbed of all their property, were put to death on the spot!

WHAT I HAVE NOTICED.

I have noticed that all men speak well of all men's virtues when they are dead; and that tomb stones are marked with epitaphs of good and virtuous. Is there any particular cemetery where the bad are buried?

I have noticed that the prayer of every selfish man is "forgive us our debts"; but makes every body pay who owes him to the uttermost farthing.

I have noticed that Death is a merciful judge, though not impartial. Every man owes a debt—Death summons the debtor, and he lays down his dust in the currency of mortality.

I have noticed that he who thinks every man a rogue is certain to see one when he shaves himself, and he ought, in mercy to his neighbors, surrender the rascal to justice.

I have noticed that money is the fool's wisdom, the knave's reputation, the wise man's jewel, the rich man's trouble, the poor man's ambition, and the idol of all.

I have noticed that whatever is, is right with few exceptions—the left eye, the left leg, and the left side of a plumb pudding.

I have noticed that merit is always measured in the world by its success.

I have noticed in order to be a reasonable creature, it is necessary at times to be downright mad.

I have noticed that as we are always wishing instead of working for fortunes, we are disappointed, and call Dumb Fortune blind; but it is the very best evidence that the old lady has most capital eye sight, and no "granny," with spectacles.

I have noticed that purses will hold pennies as well as pounds.

I have noticed that tombstones say

'Here he lies,' which no doubt is often the truth, and if men could see the epitaphs their friends sometimes write, they would surely believe they had got into the wrong grave.—New York Spirit of the Times.

Taylorism.

In the last Mississippian we find the following declaration of Taylor democrats of Mississippi. It embodies, in a succinct form, some of the leading faults of Taylorism:

President Taylor has proved recreant to his promise not to be a party President, and to avoid all party schemes.

He has proved recreant to his promise to lay the violence of party proscription.

He has proved recreant to his promise, to make only "honesty capacity, and fidelity," the three great requisites of political pre-rent.

He has discharged from office some of the most heroic soldiers of the war.

He has shown himself to be incapable of performing the duties of his office.

His brief political history forms a series of contradictions, shameful violation of pledges, and prostitution to party schemes unparalleled.

His early letters, and the avowal of friends whom he has since presented to office, prove to have been wilful attempts to deceive the people.

In view of which a solemn pledge is made to rid the country of the curse of Taylorism.

PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOLS.—The City of New Orleans has set a good example in establishing PUBLIC NIGHT SCHOOLS, which might be followed with advantage by other Southern cities. The N. O. Crescent, in speaking on the subject, gives the following account of the purposes for which they are established.

The Public Night Schools, for municipality No. 2, will re-open next Monday.

It is not sufficiently understood that these schools are part of the Public School System. They were instituted for the important purpose of affording the opportunity for instruction to apprentices and other lads, whose occupations do not allow them to attend the day schools. In this view they are of great interest and their character should be better understood than it seems to be.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT WHEELING.

The grand wire suspension bridge across the Ohio, was completed to-day, and Mr. Eliel, the distinguished architect, rode across it for the first time. The experiment proved eminently successful. A large concourse of persons were assembled upon each side of the river to see the apparently hazardous feat. When the intrepid and daring projector and builder started his horse and buggy upon the noble span, he was saluted by the firing of cannon and loud cheers from the admiring multitude.

The animal attached to the vehicle progressed steadily, and Mr. Eliel gained the opposite shore in triumph, where he was again greeted with loud hurrahs.

The bridge is a noble structure, affording another successful evidence of skill and ingenuity of him who has similarly spanned the foaming flood of Niagara by the powers of his genius. Our citizens are justly proud of this bridge, and are now rejoicing that the embankments of the Ohio are linked together by so beautiful an arch and pathway.—WHEELING paper Oct. 20.

DR. BELKNAP AND OPPONENTS.—A rough

countryman asked Dr. Belknap one day,

if he really believed there was such a man as Job: The Dr. took the Bible, and made this read:

"There was a man in the land of Uz whose name was Job."

"You see the Bible says so."

"So it does," drawled out the man;

"and I don't know anything to the contrary."

"Neither do I," said Dr. Belknap, and thus ended the inquiry.

In a mixed company, hearing a person speak in a very free manner against the Christian religion, he asked,

"Have you found one that is better?"

And the reply being in the negative he added,

"When you do, let me know, and I will join you in adopting it."—[Life of Dr. Belknap.]

PICKLES.—Do not keep pickles in common earthen-ware, as the glazing contains lead, and combines with the vinegar. Keep pickles only in stone ware. Anything that has held grease will spoil pickles.

Vinegar for pickling should be sharp, but not the sharpest kind, as it injures the pickles. If you use copper, bell-metal or brass vessels for pickling, never allow the vinegar to cool in them, as it then is poisonous. Add a table spoonful of alum, and a teacup of salt to each three gallons of vinegar, and stir up a bag with pepper, ginger root, and spices of all sorts in it, and you have vinegar prepared for any kind of com-

pounds.

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I have noticed that as we are always

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we are disappointed, and call Dumb

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evidence that the old lady has most

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California.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
SACRAMENTO CITY, (Ca) Aug. 26.
We do not yet know the views of the public at home, in regard to this California emigration. Does the gold still jingle as loudly across the Rocky mountains as it sounded in our hearing a few months since? Do you all still look upon California as the land of milk and honey, and gold, (milk here is \$4 per gallon and honey \$6 per pound) with the same wide awake eye of faith? Are your ears still long enough to hear the flowing music of auriferous rivers, kissing every pebble of gold? We only know that the fever, somewhat subsided after thousands had been hurried off—We only wish to know whether we are considered scripturally as those, "not lost, but gone before."

Here, the public voice sounds almost in unison, The tone is winning—the cry is for home. Many who have grown suddenly wealthy, complain that California is rich in gold and "nothing else." The scores who are daily dying in the miasma of these marshes, may well raise a feeble wail from their untended beds of death, and mourn for the comforts, the cooling medicines and the old religion of home; for all these they have left behind them. The thousands who are perishing upon the Plains and in the passes of the Sierra Nevada, may well lament that they rushed madly away from the rude plenty of their Western farms to die of starvation while their frames are still strong enough to wrestle agonizingly with the Great Conqueror and prolong their torments till death shall seem a pleasant sleep—a dream of rest. But the many who come to this land of feverish heat and slavish toil, forewarned that California was such a land, and after having lolled panting one noon in the shade; or marred their clerky finger with one hour's toil, take hasty flight for San Francisco and the steamer, leaving their curse upon the country, deserve not the name of pioneers in the richest portion of the globe. Happy in their own estimation are those who can run home again, but the majority find themselves here without means, and are obliged to labor. From these men come grumbling groans, curses "loud and deep," Yet they should have foreseen all this, and unless they were fools did foresee it. Yet they moan like sick children.

There is much excuse. I have told you of the heat; it seems, if possible, to increase. The nights are intensely chilly and require clothing for a New England winter. Every day exposed to the extreme, living at best in tents, or more usually in the open air; seeing their friends well on Sunday, and buried by Wednesday; men have some excuse for dread. The sickness here is very sudden and malignant. Bilious fevers, diarrhoea, dysentery, liver complaints, and fever and ague, are the every day diseases which all must taste before they have lived here many days, and which have already filled the neighboring grave yard at Sutter's Fort. Thus, in case House's system will not work efficiently, of what there is some doubt in consequence of the slow progress between this city and Boston and in case Bain's patent is not sustained the old and violent monopoly is yet to be broken up by Mr. Johnson's invention. The elements are not yet to be monopolized for any one man, or set of men. Human ingenuity is too keen for that, even if law were so unjust as to grant such a monopoly.

[N. Y. Express.]

NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The Engineers this week completed the final location of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, from the Cumberland mountain to Chattanooga. We understand from them that it is not determined whether the road will cross the river in this State or Alabama. If the Company succeed in getting a favorable location from the State of Alabama, for that portion of the road which would run through that State, they will cross the river below the Island in Alabama, if not it will cross above the island, and be located entirely in this State. The Directors are called on to meet on the 7th proximo, to transact some important business. They will have another meeting in December, when it will probably be determined whether or no the road will be put under contract from the point where it crosses the river to Chattanooga forthwith.—*Gazette.*

ROBBERY BY CHLOROFORM.—The London correspondent of the New York Tribune says—"Our thieves are becoming more and more scientific. They rob by anaesthetics.—A pleasant humanity thus to make the abstraction of a purse as painless as the amputation of a limb. An old gentleman of London has been the first patient in the operation. The way it was, that two stout men held him by the shoulder while a third impaled his nasal portion in an apparatus charged with peroxide of mercury. He afterwards described that he had an agreeable dream, while they took from him nearly every thing that was valuable about his person."

USEFUL INVENTION.—We were yesterday shown a "Bed Coal," an ingenious machine, invented by Mr. Roeder, to supersede mosquito bars.—The principal feature in the invention is a couple of fans, which may be placed under a bed tester, immediately over the sleeper or patient, (we have seen nothing which would suit the wants of an invalid better, and which, after the winding up of certain weights, will keep in motion during six hours.) They are made of any weight or size, to work on a cradle or a French bedstead.

St. Louis Republican.

TEMPTATION.—How beautiful in the Lord's Parable is the invocation of Lead us not into temptation. How much it express and what a volume of thought it opens—"Lead us not into temptation, The will be strong but the heart is weak, and in an evil hour the tempted falls before the tempter. Temptation is a little rill which forms at first drop by drop—but follows its course, and it swells until it becomes a mountain torrent, which sweeps all before it as a pestilence." Avert it—for human happiness, all will be drawn into its vortex and become a wreck upon the shores of time. "Lead us not into temptation."

"How late is it, Bill?"

"Look at the 'bres' and see if he's drunk yet; if he isn't, it can't be much after eleven."

"Does he keep such good time?"

"Splendid! they regulate the town clock by his nose."

All who can find spare breath from busi-

ness or railing at California, are discussing the horrible fate of those hardy spirits who come over the Plains from Missouri. Some of these men are now among us. They are easily recognized by their tall and wasted forms; by their appearance of "indurated muscle," by the fixed and serious expression upon their faces. They have fled from pressing Death for the last thousand miles over horseless plains and precipitous mountains. To save their lives they have been obliged to leave their little property on the road, and push by thousands of their countrymen. They were forced to live upon that, the loss of which must work the death of their friends. They pushed on by forced marches. They have arrived here exhausted and pressed. While they tell of their sufferings in the Sierra Nevada, they shake their heads and in tones almost a whisper, say that thousand must perish for want of food. When asked if there is grass enough for all the trains, the reply is almost invariable: "God knows—but I can't believe them."

When compared with the sufferings of this route the storms of Cape Horn, the delays of Panama and Mexico are unworthy of mention. One short month hence a story will be sent to the Atlantic States which will sadden the unthinking gaiety of childhood draw tears from the eyes of all who love their fellow men, and crush the widow's heart.

Barely the gold in California is not enough to pay for this! PHIL BREXLE.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We were invited yesterday to visit a new machine for telegraphing which is the invention of Mr. Johnson of Oswego. The principle of it is now, in the fact that it uses shot, or the dropping of shot to make marks, indentations or signs, on a white sheet of paper. The motive power of electricity, or of magnetism Mr. Morse does not seem to patent but he has patented the use of it for making signs and what we call, the power of invigorating the current of electricity by relays of batteries. Mr. Johnson uses the common motive of electricity to drop his shot; but when the shot are dropped then another very simple arrangement makes with them the name on paper! These shot return in an ever revolving wheel and thirty of them do all the work. It seems to us that the thing will work, and well—and with a necessary speed.

Mr. Johnson has procured a patent for his invention,—and it is one with which Mr. Morse cannot pretend even to come into competition. The motive power being common to all mankind, the only question left is the mode of making signs. Mr. Johnson's mode drops shot,—and, although another power than electricity, viz gravity, makes the signs.

Thus, in case House's system will not work efficiently, of what there is some doubt in consequence of the slow progress between this city and Boston and in case Bain's patent is not sustained the old and violent monopoly is yet to be broken up by Mr. Johnson's invention. The elements are not yet to be monopolized for any one man, or set of men. Human ingenuity is too keen for that, even if law were so unjust as to grant such a monopoly.

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All who can find spare breath from busi-

[FOR THE REPUBLICAN:]
TO AUTUMN.

Solemn, yet delightful season,
Thou strain is mournful to my heart;

Thou art food for speech and reason,

Of thy all, I ask a part.

All thy beauties bear inspection,

Though my pleasure it alays;

It kindles, O! the sad reflection—

Of my loved, my parted joys.

Once it was spring with me indeed,

Alas! was faire-like with glee;

But in thy sombre brawls I read—

That spring has past with thee and me.

THOU tellest me that time is fast—

Hurrying us to meet our bier;

That hope, and joy with us has past—

And all that once we loved so dear.

They faded is—hat fail around,

And loa—shes bleak and bare,

Whis—w damp cold ground,

Say—'ll must repair.'

But tho—

Thoug'—

Will yet in—

So I hope to reach Elys—

Where all hopes are eternal;

Beyond the ken of mortal vision;

And enjoy a Spring eternal.

AJEWEL.

Such children as the sweet little girl mentioned in the following touching incident from a Boston paper are indeed jewels. And in such a mould we hope the women of America may long be formed.—*A Friend of the Family.*

"A half score or more of Irish women have lately taken stand at the Park street corner of the Mall, where, with a few oranges and other fruit placed upon some temporary table or box, they remained from morning until night, perhaps clearing by their small sales from one to two shillings per day. They are mostly old women who can do nothing for a living, and are patronized more from charity than from the tempting appearance of their goods.—One day last week one of these old women became quite ill from exposure to the sun and probably for want of proper nourishment, and was forced to leave her stand and seat herself against the railings of the Common in the shade. A little bright eyed girl of thirteen summers saw her limp to the spot, and also observed the anxious eye of the old woman directed towards her little store d'oranges, nuts and candy. "Now mind those ma'am," she said, "I'll go and sit there till you are better, and sell for you."

"The little miss, dressed with much tact and richness, with an air that indicated most unmistakeably the class to which she belonged, sat down upon the rough box behind the Irish woman's stand, assuming all the importance of a young saleswoman. She had never sold anything before in her life, but the people began to stop and wonder what it meant to see the beautiful child in that singular position.—The story was soon told by the bystanders, who had only to point to the poor woman. In a moment every one was seized with a very extraordinary desire for an orange, a handful of nuts or some candy, and our little beauty could hardly serve them fast enough. Many utterly refusing any change, gave her ninepence, a dime, or sixteenpence for a penny's worth of nuts or candy. It was all accomplished, very quickly, though the little girl was somewhat disconcerted, and had to be encouraged by a whisper now and then, from one who need not be named, for she was not accustomed to a crowd.

"The tale was soon swept, and we saw her pass her tiny hands, full of silver, to the poor woman, who thus realized triple the value of her small stock, and called on all the saints in the calendar to bless the kind-hearted child."

TERMS OF TUITION.

FIRST CLASS.—Spelling book, reading, writing and first rules of Arithmetic, \$5.00 per Session.

SECOND.—The above with Arithmetic advanced, Grammar, Geography, History, \$8.00.

THIRD.—Including first and second with Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., \$10.00.

FOURTH.—Latin, Greek or French language, or all together, \$12.50.

Lessons in Music on the Piano will be given at \$10.00.

Lessons in Drawing, Painting, &c., \$10.00 payable at the end of each session.

The Trustees bespeak a liberal patronage for the School. Boarding can be obtained in the village, in private families at reasonable rates.

ROBT. W. SMITH,

JOHN L. HARRIS,

Oct. 30, 1849. Trustees.

DR. BROWN courted a lady unsuccessfully for many years, during which time he every day drank her health; but being observed at last to omit the custom, a gentleman said—"Come Dr. your old toast." "Excuse me," as I cannot make her Brown, I'll taste her no longer."

"I live in Julia's eyes," said a lover swain.

"I don't wonder at it," said Bensus, "for I observed that she had a *sty* in one when I last saw her."

ROME PRICES CURRENT.

Apples, Green, bushel, 75 a. 80
Bacon, Ham, 7 a. 80
Shoulders, 7 a. 50
Side, 5 a. 50
Bagging, Dundee, 19 a. 20
Kentucky, 20 a. 20
Bitter, country, 10 a. 12
Beeswax, 16 a. 18
Candles, Tallow, 16 a. 20
Spermaceti, 45 a. 50
Spermaceti, 35 a. 40
Coffee, Java, 9 a. 10
Cuba, 9 a. 10
Luguria, 9 a. 10
Rico, 9 a. 10
Corn, 40 a. 45
Cottage, Bale Rape, 10 a. 12
Manilla, 12 a. 12
Cotton, 16 a. 18
Flour, 4.5

CEDAR BLUFF

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE first session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in January next, under the superintendence of the Rev. WILLIAM WOOD and Daughter, Miss JULIA A. R. WOOD, whose services have been procured for the year 1850, consisting of two Sessions of five months each.

TERMS OF TUITION.

FIRST CLASS.—Spelling book, reading, writing and first rules of Arithmetic, \$5.00 per Session.

SECOND.—The above with Arithmetic advanced, Grammar, Geography, History, \$8.00.

THIRD.—Including first and second with Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., \$10.00.

FOURTH.—Latin, Greek or French language, or all together, \$12.50.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
The Presbyterian Female School
AT TALLADEGA.

WILL be opened on the first Monday in October; under the care and direction of Rev. JAMES HOYT, A. Principal, and Miss. E. RIDDLE, as Assistant. Other assistants will be procured as they may be needed.

Mrs. Hoyt, an experienced and thoroughly qualified Teacher of Music on the Piano Forte, will give lessons on that instrument and also in vocal music.

The building in which this School is to be opened, is situated in a retired but convenient part of the Town, and is now being completely and tastefully prepared and fitted up for its reception. Large additions will be made to it during the coming year, and complete CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, together with MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS will be provided for the use of the students.

It is the settled purpose of the founders and friends of this Institution to spare no effort or expense to make it equal in every respect to any Institution in our country.

In regard to the qualifications and character of the PRINCIPAL, REV. JAMES HOYT, as a scholar, a gentleman, a Christian and a successful instructor of youth; we would refer those who are not acquainted with him to Rev. A. B. McCorkle, Fairlawn, Maj. A. V. Brumby, Judge Chilton, Rev. S. Henderson, R. Dougherty, Esq., Tuskegee, Rev. D. Finley, Montgomery; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Wetumpka.

Testimonials from President Nott, & Pres. Potter & Reed, of Union Coll., N. Y.; Prof. Robinson, Union Theological Seminary in the city of N. York; Messrs. Hubbard and Clark, Principals of the Mount Washington Academy, N. York.

MISS RIDDLE is a young Lady of exemplary Christian character, and is favorably known in this community as a successful Tutorress.

The prices of tuition will be made to correspond with those of the best schools in this part of the State. A full supply of all the necessary text books required in the school will be found in Town.

Boarding can be had in the best families, Town at moderate prices. The healthfulness and society of the village are proverbially good.

Although this school is to be under the control of the Presbyterian Church of this County, and the Bible is to be always regarded and used as a prominent text book in it; yet we wish it distinctly to be known, that nothing which is peculiar to Presbyterianism will or can, according to our Constitution, ever be taught any student contrary to the expressed wishes of her parents or guardian.

L. E. PARSONS,
H. A. RUTLEDGE,
A. CUNNINGHAM,
W. B. MCLELLAN,
A. WHITE,
JAS. ISABELL,
J. C. KNOX.
Talladega, Sept. 25th 1849. 6m.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has on hand a large and extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Druggists, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shawnee Soaps, Colognes, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines of every kind.

ALSO.

Books and Stationery,
including a good supply of Historical, School and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications &c. Can and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Butt and Fancy Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank Books, Memorandums, Journals, Ledger, Day Books and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery line, all of which are offered at whole sale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with Despatch.

Two doors above the Exchange Hotel, Broad street, Rome Ga.

J. D. DICKERSON.

Feb 20, 1849.—Iy.

CASH.

ALL PERSONS in debt to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as he is necessarily compelled to have money; and in case this notice is not heeded, previous to next return day, persons indebted to him, may rest assured of finding their notes and accounts, indiscriminately, in the hands of officers for collection.

R. D. ROWLAND.

Sept. 11, '49. —Iy.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Against the World at the Cabinet Mak-

ing Business.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the above business at his shop in Jacksonville.

All orders for FURNITURE filled at the shortest notice, of good materials, low prices and in a style of workmanship, unsurpassed by any shop in the State.

My prices are so low that I shall be compelled to have cash for my work.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

June 12, 1849.

Land for sale in Cherokee Co.

ON THE first Monday in November next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder before the court house door of Cherokee county, as Executor of the last will and testament of Johnathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, in the State of South Carolina deceased, and by virtue of the authority vested by said will, the following described tract of land, lying on the north side of the Coosa river, near the mouth of Chattooga, a part of the same owned by the Testator, containing 420 acres. Terms made known on the day of sale. DOWNS CALHOUN.

September 4, '49. —Iy.

NEWSOL'S

VEGETABLE TONIC,

A new article in medical practice.

A SAFE, certain, and prompt cure for Ague and Fevers, Congestion, Dysentery, Chlorosis, Female Obstruction, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and an infallible preventive against disease, without nauseating the stomach, producing evacuations, or interfering with the usual course of diet, or other medicines; nor will it fail in one instance, when the directions are strictly observed. Prepared only by NATHAN NEWTON, and those to whom he has imparted the knowledge of the preparation.

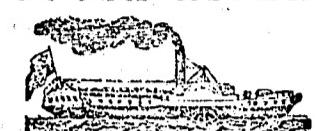
* Price \$1.25 per bottle, and warranted.

J. I. CARPENTER, Proprietor and sole Agent for Benton county.

For sale by Woodard & Porter.

Oct. 2, 1849. —Iy.

COOSA RIVER



Steam Boat Company.

ARE now prepared for business, and will transport freights of any kind that may offer, between this place and Greensboro.

Goods delivered at Greensboro, will be stored one week free of charge.

COMBS & PENTECOST.

Agents.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 18, '49.—Iy.

The State of Alabama,
Benton County.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION,

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIANCE to a previous order of the Court, this day, came Mary Lester, Administrator of the Estate of Simpson Lester, late of said county deceased, and filed her accounts and vouchers, together with a statement in writing under oath, containing a list of the heirs and legatees of said estate.

It is therefore ordered, that the 12th day of November next be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said estate: and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, at the time specified above, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Clerk.

October 2, 1849.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation,

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIANCE to a previous order of the court, came this day, Wm. Orear, Administrator "ex officio" of the estate of Stephen Chandler, late of said county deceased, and filed his account's and vouchers, together with a statement in writing, under oath, that he knows nothing of the heirs and legatees of said deceased:

It is therefore ordered, that the 12th day of November next be set for hearing and determining upon said final settlement: and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, at the time specified above, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Clerk.

October 2, 1849.

The State of Alabama,

Benton County.

Orphans' Court in Vacation,

October 29, 1849.

IN OBEDIANCE to a previous order of this court, this day, came John Worthington, Administrator of the Estate of Thos. Worthington, late of said county deceased, and filed, under oath, a list of the heirs and legatees—and also his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate, whereupon it is ordered that Monday, 12th day of November next, be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said Estate: and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksonville; that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

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A. WOODS, Clerk.

October 2, 1849.

The Practice of Medicine

IN ITS VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

By DR. W. W. ANDERSON.

RESIDENCE within 3 quarters of a mile of Kemp's creek P. O., in the Eastern part of Benton county Ala.

A fresh and well assorted stock of genuine Thomsonian Medicines kept constantly on hand.

Reference.—Messrs. Young & Nisbet, Jacksonville.

My prices are so low that I shall be compelled to have cash for my work.

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September 4, '49. —Iy.

BLANKS of every description, for sale at this Office.

REGULAR STEAM SHIP LINE

FROM

Charleston to Philadelphia.

The Steam Ship

COLUMBUS

Capt. James B. PECK,

will leave Charleston for Philadelphia on Thursday 17th inst. and will continue leaving on the same day, every alternate week, until further notice.

For engagements of passage apply to

H. F. BAKER,

Dixson's Wharf.

Cabin passage, \$18.

Steerage do \$10.

The Steam Ship CAROLINA, now

building in Philadelphia, will complete the weekly line between the two cities.

May 1, 1849.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES

WM. JOHNSON & CO.

Respectfully acknowledge great

acknowledgements to their friends and

the public generally for past patronage, and, societys; a continuance

of the same for the ensuing season.

Our friends and the public will at

times find us at our well known Store

on the right hand side of Broad street,

known as the granite Store opposite

Win. L. Alexander, & Co.

We will keep a large and well se-

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The building in which this School is to be opened, is situated in a retired but convenient part of the Town, and is now being completely and tastefully prepared and fitted up for its reception.—Large additions will be made to it during the coming year, and complete CHEMICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS, together with MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS will be provided for the use of the students.

It is the settled purpose of the founders and friends of this Institution to spare no effort or expense to make it equal in every respect to any institution in our country.

In regard to the qualifications and character of the PRINCIPAL, REV. JAMES HOYT, as a scholar, a gentleman, a Christian and a successful instructor of youth; we would refer those who are not acquainted with him to Rev. A. V. McCorkle, Talladega, Maj. A. W. Brumby, Judge Clifton, Rev. S. Henderson, R. Dougherty, Esq., Tuskegee, Rev. D. Finley, Montgomery; Rev. W. H. Mitchell, Wetumpka.

Testimonials from President Nutt, & Pres. Potter & Reed, of Union Col., N. Y.; Prof. Robinson, Union Theological Seminary in the city of N. York; Messrs. Hubbs and Clark, Principals of the Mount Washington Academy, N. York.

Miss Riddle is a young Lady of exemplary Christian character, and is favorably known in this community as a successful Tutor.

The prices of tuition will be made to correspond with those of the best schools in this part of the State. A full supply of all the necessary text books required in the school, will be found in Town.

Boarding can be had in the best families in Town at moderate prices. The healthfulness and society of the village are proverbially good.

Although this school is to be under the control of the Presbyterian Churches of this County, and the Bible is to be always regarded and used as a prominent text book in it; yet we wish it distinctly to be known, that nothing which is peculiar to Presbyterianism will or can, according to our Constitution, ever be taught any student contrary to the expressed wishes of their parents or guardians.

L. E. PARSONS,
H. A. RUTLEDGE,
A. CUNNINGHAM,
WM. B. MCCLELLAN,
A. WHITE,
JAS. ISABELL,
J. C. KNOX.
Talladega, Sept. 25th 1849. 6m.

DRUG STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has on hand a large and extensive stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Varnishes, Window Glass, Brushes, Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Cologne, Essences, Spices, Botanic and Patent Medicines, of every kind.

ALSO,

Books and Stationery. Including a good supply of Historical, School and miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications &c., Cap and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Buff and Fane Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank Books, Memoranda, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery line, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with despatch.

Two doors above the Exchange Hotel, Broad street, Rome Geo.

J. D. DICKERSON.

Feb 20, 1849.—1y.

C A S H .

ALL PERSONS in debt to the undersigned are hereby notified to make immediate payment, as he is necessarily compelled to have money; and in case this notice is not received previous to next return day, persons indebted to him, may rest assured of finding their notes and accounts, indiscriminately, in the hands of officers for collection. R. D. ROWLAND.

Sept. 11, '49. —1c

JOHN H. CRAWFORD,
Against the World at the Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the above business at his shop in Jacksonville.

All orders for FURNITURE filled at the shortest notice, of good materials, tailoress prices and in a style of workmanship, unsurpassed by any shop in the State.

My prices are so low that I shall be compelled to have cash for my work.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

June 12, 1849.

Land for sale in Cherokee.

ON THE first Monday in November next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder before the court house door of Cherokee county, as Executor of the estate of Jonathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, in the State of South Carolina deceased, and by virtue of the authority given by said will, the following described tract of land, lying on the north side of the Coosa river, near the mouth of Chatoga, a part of the real estate owned by the Testator, containing 420 acres. Terms made known at the time of sale. DOWNS CALHOUN.

September 4, '49.

**NEWSOM'S
VEGETABLE TONIC,**

A new article in medical practice.

A SAFE, certain, and prompt cure for Ague and Fever, Congestion, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Febrile Diseases, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and an infallible preventive against disease, without nauseating the stomach, producing evacuations or interfering with the usual course of diet, or other medicines; nor will it fail in one instance, when the directions are strictly observed. Prepared only by NATURAH Newsom, and those to whom he has imparted the knowledge of the preparation.

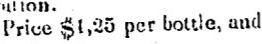
* Price \$1.25 per bottle, and warranted.

J. I. CARPENTER, Proprietor and Agent for Benton county.

For sale by Woodard & Porter.

Oct. 2, 1849. 1y.

COOSA RIVER



Steam Boat Company.

ARE now prepared for business, and will transport freights of any kind that may offer, between this place and Gadsport.

Goods delivered at Greensport, will be stowed one week free of charge.

COMBS & PENTECOST, Agents.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 12, '49.—1y.

The State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

October 1, 1849.

IN OBEDIANCE to a previous order of the court, this day, came Mary Lester, Administrator of the Estate of Simpson Lester late of said county deceased; and filed her accounts and vouchers, together with a statement in writing under oath, certifying that she was warranted in making them as well as made in this country in Europe. Also a very large amount of my instruments, books, documents, Guitars, Violins, Harmoniums, Drums, & a great variety of Books, & Magazines, consisting of Books and Magazines, consisting of School and Miscellaneous Works, Cheap Literature &c. Also, Letters from Paper of all qualities, and all kinds of Staples and Fancy Stationery. The above was sold for cash, or city acceptances. GEO. A. GATES & CO.

Next door to J. E. Marshall's, formerly Dr. F. J. Wix's, Drug Store, Broad Street.

February 27, 1849.

Warehouse and Commissary Business.

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

I am requested, through my post office, to render to your service.

REPRESENTATIVE OF THE

RECEIVERSHIP OF THE ESTATE OF

WILLIAM C. COOPER, JR.

IN OBEDIANCE

to a previous order of the court, this day, came Wm. W. Crear, Administrator ex officio of the estate of Stephen Chapman late of said county deceased, and filed his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said estate together with a statement in writing under oath, that he knows nothing of the heirs and legatees of said dec'd:

It is therefore ordered, that the 12th day of November next, be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said estate; and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksontown Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksontown, that all persons in adverse interest may appear before said court, at the time specified above, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

A. WOODS. Clerk.

October 2, 1849.

The State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

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October 2, 1849.

The State of Alabama.

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT IN VACATION.

September 25, 1849.

IN OBEDIANCE to a previous order of this court, this day, came John Worthington, Administrator of the Estate of Thomas Worthington, late of said county deceased, and filed, under oath, a list of the heirs and legatees—and also his accounts and vouchers for final settlement of said Estate, whereupon it is ordered that Monday, 12th day of November next, be set for auditing and stating said accounts and vouchers, and making final settlement of said Estate—and that forty days previous notice be given of the same, by advertisement for three consecutive weeks, in the Jacksontown Republican, a weekly news paper published in the town of Jacksontown, that all persons in adverse interest may appear at the Court house in said county, on said 12th day of November next, and contest said final settlement if they think proper.

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A. WOODS. Clerk.

October 2, 1849.

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ALSO,

Books and Stationery. Including a good supply of Historical, School and miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, Poems, Novels, New Publications &c., Cap and Letter Paper, Note Paper, Buff and Fane Envelopes, Gold and Steel Pens, Water Colors, and Paint Boxes, Blank Books, Memoranda, Journals, Ledgers, Day Books and every variety of articles, usually kept in the Stationery line, all of which are offered at wholesale and retail prices on the most reasonable terms. Orders punctually attended to goods forwarded with despatch.

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September 4, '49.

Alabama & Tennessee River Rail Road Company.

BY VIRTUE

of an act of the Legislature approved 4th March, 1848, incorporating the Alabama and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, the undersigned, commissioners appointed by said act to do all business necessary to be done, pertaining to the organization of said company, hereby give notice, that books of subscription for the capital stock of said company will be opened in the town of Selma, Dallas county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of October, next, will and testament of Jonathan Johnson, late of Abbeville District, in the State of South Carolina deceased, and by virtue of the will, the following described tract of land, lying on the north side of the Coosa river, near the mouth of Chatoga, a part of the real estate owned by the Testator, containing 420 acres. Terms made known at the time of sale. DOWNS CALHOUN.

September 4, '49.

Land for Sale.

The tract of Land formerly

owned by A. Crozier, deceased,

is now offered at private sale,

lying one mile and a half south of White Plains, containing 720 acres, some 250 acres in cultivation,

with comfortable dwelling and out houses, fine springs and a healthy situation—timber plenty and good outlet to the mountains. Said tract of Land lies on the main road leading through Choctawhatchee to Talladega and will be sold on time of different installments.

ELIZABETH CROZIER.

Reference to E. S. SAXTON, Oxford, Ala.

JOSEPH W. LESSEUE,

TUFTON & B. GOLDSUM,

JOHN W. LAFLEY,

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 13.—No. 49.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

Whole No. 679.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At \$3 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year, unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year to wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
ADVERTISEMENTS of 12 lines or less \$1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in advance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

CITY HOTEL,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
BY P. CONDON.
March 6, 1849.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
For Lung Complaints, and all Affections
of the Respiratory Organs.

The best Remedy ever known to Man,
For Coughs, Asthma, Colds, Croup,
Bronchitis, Influenza, Bleeding of the
Lungs, Difficulty of Breathing, Liver
Affections, Pain or Weakness of the
Breast or Side, First Stages of
Consumption, &c.

The time has come when Consumption may
be classed among the curable diseases! This
is the result of a careful and judicious
examination of the symptoms of Consumption
and the virtues of Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry, with chemical extract from the Wild
Pine, &c., &c., now everywhere acknowledged by
Physicians, and all who have used it,
to be the most efficacious preparation ever yet
offered for the cure of diseases generally of the
Ches. and Lungs; and, on account of its won-
derful popularity and ready sale, stands without a
parallel in the history of medicine. It has
now recovered and triumphed over all its
rivals, and is the only safe and effectual
remedy for Consumption, and, as extensively as it is used,
we can with difficulty procure it from the
proprietors, in quantities sufficient to meet the
demands for it from our numerous agents engag-
ed in the sale of it throughout the South.

TESTIMONIALS.
Read the following letter written to the pro-
prietor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 18, 1847.

MESRS SANFORD & PARK—Gentlemen: I
take this opportunity to inform you of a remark-
able cure performed in my own case, by the
use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. About
the 1st of September, 1846, I was attacked
with a violent cold, which seated upon my lungs,
and during the space of two weeks, when the vast
majority of physicians had given up all hope,
I had a fever, until about a week or so ago,
when I was induced to try your Balsam of Wild Cherry,
and before I had used half of one bottle, my
cough was relieved, and I am now, I may say,
restored to perfect health. Yours respectfully,
HARRIET S. HILL,
Our Agent at Marksberry, La., writes:

Marksville, May 9, 1846.
Messrs. SCOVIL & MEAD—Gentlemen: I
send you a letter from Dr. D. D. Durbin, of New-
bern, N. C., enclosing a copy of his medical practice,
testifying to the remarkable effects of Wistar's
Balsam in his own practice. He stands high in
the profession here, and has a very extensive
practice.

(Signed) G. A. STEVENS.
Dear Sir: I promised to inform you of the
result of my trial of Wistar's Balsam of Wild
Cherry upon Mrs. M.—. It relieved her cough
and her general health was so much improved
that she fancied herself entirely cured, and, con-
trary to my advice, discontinued the use of
it. After a few days, however, she again
suffered a violent attack of cough, and was
considered in danger of death. I called in Dr.
Harral, of this city, who prescribed a strong
emetic, and the patient was soon relieved.
I then advised her to resume the use of
Wistar's Balsam, and she did so. And now, I
may say, she is perfectly well.

Beware of Counterfeits and Base Im-
itations.

No one genuine without the engraving of Jew
Davidson's name, around the box, "Price
\$1.00." The box contains sufficient
of sand six or eight plasters.

Sold wholesale and retail by SCOVIL and
MEAD, druggists, New Orleans, General
Agents for the south and west. Sold also by
HOKE & ABERNATHY, Jacksonville, A.

T. W. HUEY & Co., Talladega, A.

J. S. ROBBINS, Cape Spring, Ga.

Sold at Wholesale by Haviland, Kese & Co.
No 80, Maiden Lane, N. Y. Haviland,
Harral & Co., and P. M. Cohen Charles-
ton S. C.

Jan. 2, 1849.

Risley's Sarsaparilla.

THIS is a Compound Extract of the Sarsaparilla,

which is recommended by medical men as the most certain

for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula,

Eruptions on the Skin, and all those diseases arising

from an impure state of the blood, the im-

proper use of Medicine, &c.

Numerous certificates are given of its effi-

cacy in curing what other preparations, bearing

the name of "Risley's Sarsaparilla," have failed.

This Risley's Sarsaparilla is the best and

most popular in the market. Your word for

it, your voice will be heard by the thousands already speaking in its praise.

A few bottles of it, timely used, may save you in the end hundreds of dollars.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.

The genuine article has the signature of the

present proprietors, Stanford and Park, on the en-

closed wrapper around each bottle.

SCOVIL & MEAD,
Gentlemen: New Orleans,

General Agents for the South and West States,

to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by HOKE & ABERNATHY,

Jacksonville, A.

DICKINSON & EASTLICK, Alexandria, A.

T. W. HUEY & Co., Talladega, A.

Sold at Wholesale by Haviland Clark & Co.
Mobile.

February 27, 1849.

New York and Savannah
LINE OF
OCEAN STEAM-SHIPS.

THE splendid new steamer CHEROKEE
Capt. THOMAS LYON, (late of the Wm. Se-
brook,) leaves Savannah for New York, on
WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, and on every alter-
nate Wednesday thereafter. This ship is 1,250
tons burthen, and is built for this trade in the
most substantial manner, and with every regard
to safety, comfort and speed.

THE second steamer of the line, the TENNES-
SEE, is nearly ready, and will take her place in
the line in a few days, so that we will leave
New York and Savannah every WEDNESDAY.

The facilities and advantages offered by this line to
the travelling public of Georgia, Tennessee,
Alabama, and Florida, it is hoped will be tried
and duly appreciated.

Persons intending to take passage in this line,
are assured that the Central Rail Road Company,
will, whenever necessary, run a special
train to suit the arrival and departure of the
steamers.

For freight or Passage, apply to
PADELFORD & PAY, Savannah, or
SAM'L L. MITCHELL, 194 Front st.,
March 6, 1849.—194 New York.

A VOICE !! FROM CALIFORNIA.

BONPLAND'S
Fever and Tigne Remedy.

This famous potion, which is the only reliable
source, cannot fail to convince the most sceptical
that the above Remedy is one of the best
S具体，ever offered to the public; more es-
pecially, when it is considered that the disease
here, assumes its worst form, prostrating the
strongest men; and reducing them so low, as to
be scarcely recognizable by their friends after a
week's sickness.

Capt. Spring informs me, that after he had
disposed of all of this medicine, he was offered
\$100 a bottle for some of it.

New York, May 10th 1849.

Mr. Isaac Osgood,

Dear Sir—On my late voyage to California
I took out with me, a few dozen bottles of Bon-
pland's Fever and Ague Remedy, not so much a
matter of profit, as to introduce to that section
of the country where it is so much needed unani-
mous recognition of its efficacy so prevalent.

My purpose, however, was to call attention to
the sale of which it deserves, but it passed
from several hands, at a very much higher price
than those at which I disposed of it, at 25 or 30
dollars per bottle; and in no single instance,
did I learn of its having been used, where it was
not attended with complete success.

From Mr. Sutter, (son of Capt. Sutter at New
Helvetia,) I learned it was "beyond price," no
man should go into the Gold regions without
it. I sold it to him at a high price, and he
has been recognized as a vast source of distress
and suffering, bringing out the worst of his
character, to be a complete and perfect curse.

Signed, Yours truly,
J. H. SPRING,
Of Upstate New York.

For sale by WOODWARD & PORTER, Jack-
Ang. 23, 1849. 6m.

JEW DAVIDS,
OR, HEBREW PLASTER.

A certain remedy for all fixed pains in the
Skin, Chest, Loin, Back, Bowels, Muscles,
Rheumatism in all its varied forms, Nervous Af-
fections, Lungs and Liver Complaints, Spinal
Affections, Female Weaknesses, etc., etc., etc.
For above complaints, this plaster has equal
merit with any other, and is the best of its
kind.

Thirty-two bottles were conveyed to the
Baronne street, watch house, Among
these was recognized a gentleman by the
name of Simeon Wolfie, a relative of Mr.
Isaac Hart. He was a passenger on board
the principal part of her passengers at Lafay-
ette.—The Boston arrived from Louis-
ville on Wednesday morning; and many persons
were on her. The Levee was, of course
crowded with people, as it usually is when a
boat is about arriving or departing. The
loss of life was, owing to all these circum-
stances, been enormous, and at present there
is no possibility of saying how many
persons were killed and wounded.

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Population of San Francisco. Chinese Emigration.

The population of San Francisco is composed of representatives from every quarter of the globe, and we may remark, without fear of contradiction, that, as a whole, a better or more respectable population cannot be found in any city in the world. It is true that we have—and what community has not?—among us a few of the baser sort, a class of vagabonds over whom the executors of the law exercise a watchful vigilance; but tell us of a city containing the same amount of population where, under immensely exciting circumstances, so few breaches of the peace, and so small an amount of crime is committed as in San Francisco. The character of our population may be estimated pretty correctly by our friends in the States and elsewhere by the standing of those who have emigrated from their immediate districts and neighborhoods, which, as a general thing, we believe it has been acknowledged, is comprised of the most enterprising and industrious of the various sections from whence emigration has emanated.

But we were intending to speak more particularly of the Chinese. We are so fortunate as to be located in a section of the town where large numbers of Chinese have pitched their tents; and we have remarked with much interest the character and habits of these people. From early morn until late in the evening, these industrious men are engaged in their occupation of house-builders of which a great many have been exported from China; and the quietness and order, cheerfulness, and temperance which is observable in their habits, as noticed by every one. Search the city through, and you will not find an idle Chinaman; and their cleanliness exceeds any other people we ever saw.

The buildings brought from China are generally twelve feet from the floor to the ceiling. The timbers are round and many of them very crooked. We have noticed in several instances the erection of Chinese buildings of double the size described above, but we suppose that in such cases two separate frames are erected together, thus forming a single building. The first movement after raising the frame is to attach the window which consists of a frame and blinds, without sash. The blind is so constructed as to close itself by its own weight—the slat being of double width outside. The timber is very uniform in size, and about six or eight inches in diameter. The boards are well seasoned, and resemble American cedar. The price of a Chinese building such as we have described, including the erection is \$1,500. The building, however, consists of simply the frame and covering. They are brought from Hong Kong.—*Pacific News*.

California and Slavery.

If the following, which we extract from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, be true, the California Convention had taken no final action on the slavery question. We trust it may be so; though we can scarcely hope that any thing favorable to the South will be accomplished in a body composed as that is.—*Adv. & Gazette*.

"We are only at the threshold of the California controversy. It is a mistake to suppose that even the California Convention has disposed of the slavery question. It turns out that the article restricting slavery had only passed the committee of the whole, and sub silentio. It had not been reported to the House at the date of the last advices. It is manifest that there is to be an opposition to it at the next stage of proceeding.—Not even Dr. Gwin, of Mississippi offered any opposition to it in the preliminary stage; but according to the New York Tribune, Dr. Gwin's special mission to California was to defeat the proviso.

The Administration sent out Gen. Riel with special instructions to promote the formation of a State government, with a view to get rid of this disturbing question, but several private individuals of energy and influence also went to California with a view to secure a constitution unrestricted as to slavery. There is to be a severe struggle still in California before the anti-slavery article is adopted; but it will, therefore, be transferred to the United States Senate.

But there is another difficulty in the rear. Another portion of California, embracing the Mormon settlements, now contains a few slaves, and the Mormons, in their form of Government, have not excluded slavery. When they come forward with a State constitution, there will be another controversy. The South will be really in a helpless predicament. First, they will be forced to permit the admission of one State, with a restriction of slavery; and, next, they must consent to the excision of another State, because it does not restrict slavery. The South is, in fact, called upon to admit three non-slave holding States, from the newly acquired territory, to say nothing of Minnesota, Nebraska and Oregon, which will soon be at our doors. The South, now on a footing of something near equality in the Senate, will be soon thrown into a hopeless and helpless minority.

PRIVATE ACCOUNT FROM CALIFORNIA.—We have had an opportunity of conversing with a gentleman residing at Worcester, Massachusetts, who arrived from California in the Empire City steamer. He gives a melancholy picture of affairs in California, and predicts that the next steamer will bring intelligence of a general smash up there. Property, he says, is tumbling down, wages are reduced, and hundreds of persons are begging for chances to work their passage home in the steamers guaranteeing at the same time, to pay their passage after their arrival here.—This gentleman also tells us, that miners returning from the mines to San Francisco have ceased to bring gold, and now bring, instead, sore heads.

are doing their best to send out favorable accounts, in order to get out of the scrape themselves, by putting their burdens upon the shoulders of new adventurers.—*New York Express*.

MUTINY AND OUTRAGE.—We learn from the Pacific News that, owing to the high wages paid to seamen in the merchant service at San Francisco, (being from \$150 to \$150 per month,) the greatest difficulty has been experienced, and the strictest surveillance required on the part of the naval officers to prevent the men attached to the United States squadron from deserting.

As a consequence of this state of things, on the night of Thursday, the 13th September, a boat's crew of fifteen, belonging to the United States schooner Ewing, attached to the service of the coast survey, effected their escape by suddenly seizing and throwing overboard Lieut. Gibson, the officer in command. Although taken wholly by surprise, the gallant young officer dragged into the water with him two of his heartless assailants. Here a desperate struggle ensued, and single-handed he contended with two, aided by their three companions in villainy who had possession of the boat, till finding his strength exhausted, and himself in danger of sinking from the weight of his clothes, he gave up the unequal contest. His cries for assistance having been heard, a boat which was happily passing went to his relief, barely in time to save his life. He was taken to the United States Hotel, put to bed, and apparently lifeless, where, by the prompt and judicious treatment of Dr. Bowie, of the navy, respiration was established, and the circulation gradually restored. At the latest date he was out of danger.

The perpetrators of the outrage were pursued and captured, and are to be tried by a court-martial. Their names are Beattie, Cummerford, Hall, and two brothers Black, all of whom we stated to be Englishmen, who shipped at Calais on the outward voyage of the Ewing.

"It is easy to say that Gen. Taylor's experiment as President of the United States has turned out to be a complete failure. It is said that he has shown himself a dishonest man. It is easy to charge him with abandoning the people; and to denounce him as having falsified the sacred word of a soldier.—It is easy to accuse him with having his election by false pretences, and with having broken his plighted faith with the country."—*Washington Review*.

And quite "as easy" to prove. The Republic could not have "summed up" the matter in better style, if it had been the prosecuting attorney, instead of the special counsel of "Old Whity." At all events, the people of these United States have rendered a verdict of guilty on the above "counts." The "Republic" is similarly situated with the law over West, who was pleading for the remission of the order to whip his client at the post; and in the midst of his harangue, looking out of the window, he saw the sheriff actually putting on the "tape." "Why, they are whipping my client now!" screamed the astounded lawyer to the court. "Never mind," coolly replied the Judge, "you can go on with your argument just as well." The Republic may "go on with its argument," but it is clear that justice administered at the hands of the people.—*New Haven Reg.*

ANOTHER FATAL STEAMBOAT CATASTROPHE.—Calamities crowd upon us. Last evening, about a quarter past five o'clock, as the steamboat Belle Creole was coming up the river from Mobile, where she had been undergoing repairs her boilers blew up, at a point immediately below the United States barracks; dealing of course destruction to those on board. Up to the time of going to press we could not learn the destruction of life which ensued. We only heard that the pilot, Mr. Martin, was killed, and that three of the crew were dangerously wounded.

There were no passengers on board. A gentleman and two ladies were riding on the levee immediately opposite to where the explosion occurred; a fragment of the boiler flew out with such force, and so near the lady next the river, that it passed immediately in front of the pommel of her saddle. She swooned off, and it was after much anxiety on the part of her companions that she was recovered.—*N. O. Paper*.

Extract of a letter dated Nov. 5th, from Wm. M. Moseley & Co.'s Mine, Bucking ham county (Va.), called Booker Gold mine:

"We are getting out a lot of the riches specimens of ore I have ever seen come out of this mine, and more of them. I would not be surprised if we were to get in the course of next week, with what we have on hand, three or four thousand dwt. Every blast we make it is better and better. The rock is so linked together with gold, that we have to wring it apart. It is a sight worth looking at. I have never seen anything to come near it since the Tinder Pocket, which was found in Louisiana some years ago, and from which \$15,000 dollars was obtained from a small space in a few days. I think it fully equal to that."

Our street were vocal the other day with the farewell songs of the negroes matineted by the will of the late Mr. Orway.—Carter. They were passing through the village on their way to Pennsylvania. We learn that there were more than eighty of them, including all ages, sizes, and sexes. They were under the charge of Mr. Burrows, the executor of Mr. Carter.

If Mr. Burrows wishes to secure for these negroes a friendly reception in the State to which they are going, he should, before entering Pennsylvania, break the company into small parties, and disguise them as runaways. They will then be received with open arms, and feasted on the ed calves. But let their true character be known, and they will probably be driven away, as were John Randolph's innumerable slaves, when seeking to enter the State of

So true it is, that it is not love of the master, but hatred of the master, that is the philanthropic Abolitionists.

Warrenon (Aa) Flag.

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1849.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

We have received a copy of the able and lucid Report of Wm. L. MITCHELL, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Western & Atlantic Rail Road; embodying also the Reports of Gen. E. R. MILLS, Superintendent of Transportation, and R. C. MORSE, Assistant Engineer. These reports prove the road to be in a flourishing and prosperous condition—not the first accident, according to the report of the Superintendent of Transportation, having occurred during the year. The increased profits for seven months of the past year over the corresponding period of last year, was \$26,013, and for the month of October alone \$13,110. The policy of permanently reducing the fare has worked well; and now that the road has been completed to the Tennessee, and the Hiwassee branch is soon to be finished, largely increased profits are confidently calculated on for the next year.

—*Hon. SILAS PARSONS*, of Huntsville, is elected Judge of the Supreme Court.

—*HON. DENNIS W. DORSEY* has been re-elected Judge of the county court of Benton.

ROCK, Nov. 22.

CORINTH.—Our market is very dull, depressed, and the staple goes rather dull, we have to report a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. We quote extremes 7-3 to 8-4 cents.

CHARLESTON Nov. 22.

The transactions yesterday reached

2700 bales, as follows:—29 bales at

25-55; 100 at 10-12; 213 at

10-3-4; 87 at 10-12; 75 at 10-3-4; 428

at 10-2-3; and 111 bales at 10-3-4. Prices were depressed, and rather in favor of buyers.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 20.

The Cotton market has had a decided downward tendency for two days, and yesterday fair sold at 10-3-8 cents. The sales of the day were 1300 bales at extremes of 10-5-8; principal sales at 10-1-4 to 10-3-8 cents.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 21.

NEW YORK MARKET.—To day, there were 2000 bales Cotton sold. The market has declined but was heavy. Middle quoted at 10-1 good middling 10-3.

—*The Speaker* declared him to have been duly and constitutionally elected Governor of the State of Alabama for the term prescribed by the Constitution.

The Senators then withdrew, and returned to the Senate, and adjourned for the day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, November 16, 1849.

The House met pursuant to adjournment.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Comptroller of Public Accounts, stating that the funds appropriated for the pay of the members and officer of the General Assembly had been exhausted.

—*The Speaker* adjourned the Standing Committees.

Mr. EDWARDS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into and report to this House at an early day, the propriety of having made a thorough and complete Geological, Mineralogical, and Agricultural Survey of the State.

Resolved, That said committee examine further and report at an early day, what amount of appropriation it will probably require to complete said survey.

Resolved, That said committee, if in their opinion it is expedient, report a bill for the accomplishment thereof.

Some action here took place in relation to the election of a Supreme Judge—in the House refusing to rescind the joint resolution for that purpose.

Mr. JENKIN moved to amend by way of substitute as follows:

Resolved, That the present Revenue Bill approved March 9th 1841, is in many respects, objectionable to the people of this State; that it is unequal in its operation; the meaning of some of its provisions is obscure and uncertain; that its creation of an army of office-holders is unnecessary and oppressive, and that it is otherwise burdensome to the laboring classes.

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to take into consideration the said bill, and report, as soon as practicable, a bill or bills repealing its objectionable parts.

Mr. JENKIN moved to amend by way of substitute as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report to this House, at as early a day as practicable, a Revenue Bill for the State of Alabama.

Mr. BAKER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be raised by the Speaker, to consist of seven, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of memorializing the Congress of the United States to grant to each Rail Road company (whose road is not at all completed) in this State, each alternate section of public land, which may be situated within ten miles of each of said roads, for the purpose of erecting a post office, a schoolhouse, and a bridge, and a road leading to the same.

Resolved, That the present Revenue Bill be amended, so as to bring it into accordance with the said resolution.

A message was received from the Governor, transmitting a report from the Inspectors of the Penitentiary; a report from the Chaplain of the Penitentiary; and a report from the Physician of that institution; which were referred to the Committee on the Penitentiary.

Mr. GARDNER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of abolishing all militia laws in this State, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. HALL offered the following as an amendment to the Rules of the House, which lies over one day.

That the Speaker is hereby authorized and required to appoint a standing committee, of nine, which shall be known and designated as the Committee on General Laws.

The House adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

MONDAY, November 19, 1849.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

The President laid before the Senate the Biennial Report of the State Treasurer, accompanied by a copy of correspondence pertaining to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GODBOLD presented the petition of Richard G. Davis of Baldwin county.

Mr. PRESIDENT (Mr. Judge in the Chair) laid before the Senate the Report of the Commissioners for the improvement of the navigation of the Black Warrior river which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. JUDGE, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the bill of the last Legislature on the subject of local legislation, which was concurred in.

Mr. MANNING, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, to whom was referred the petition of Wm. Armstrong and R. C. Macon, reported the same back to the Senate, and recommended its reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. JUDGE concurred in the report.

Mr. BRIDGES, from Committee on Proposition and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Russell Williams and W. W. Caldwell, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

The bill was concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. STORRS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of consolidating suits on bills of exchange whereby the parties live in the same county, so as to make but one bill of costs.

Mr. N. DAVIS offered the following resolution, which was lost:

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the bill introduced by Mr. ARMSTRONG and R. C. MACON, reported the same back to the Senate, and recommended its reference to the Select Committee on Banks and Banking.

Mr. BRIDGES, from Committee on Proposition and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of Russell Williams and W. W. Caldwell, reported the bill back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

The bill was concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. STORRS offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be authorised and required to contract for and procure a suitable clock to be placed in the Hall of the House of Representatives.

Mr. BRIDGES, by invitation, appeared in the Hall, and the two Houses in convention proceeded to count the vote and declare the election of Governor of

the State of Alabama for the ensuing term. The vote stood for Collier 37, 221, Rice 326, Beale 89, Walker 1 Sutton 103, Hodges 8, Hopkins 4, Clinton 9, Davis 1.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, November 17, 1849.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Comptroller in relation to the fund appropriated for the pay of the members and officers of the Legislature—stating that the fund was exhausted.

Also, the Report of the Quarter Master General, which was referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill securing costs on appeals and writs of error.

Mr. EDWARDS introduced a bill to be entitled An act to amend the road laws of this State.

Mr. EDWARDS offered the following resolutions, which were adopted.

Resolved, That the Committee on the 16th Sections be instructed to inquire into the expediency of devoting the income of 17th Sections to instruction in the common branches of education, and in preference, to the education of children of poor parents to the amount of ten dollars each for said scholars while attending school.

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun:
Seven days later from Europe.
Arrival of the steamer
America.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.
Dissolution of the Ministry—Canadian Annexation—Turkey and Russia—Return of the Emperor—The Hungarian Refugees—Butcher of Hungarians Decline in cotton—Breadstuffs Bulk, &c.

The steamer America reached Halifax at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, but the line not being in working order, our dispatch did not reach us until after midnight, and is the first that has yet been received direct from Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15—9 P. M.

The steamer America reached here at 7 o'clock this morning, but the line not working between St. John and Calais, Maine, the news has been laying in the office all day.

The America left Liverpool on the 3d, and brings dates from London to the 2d and Paris to the 1st. She brings 82 passengers, and started for New York at 9 o'clock this morning.

ENGLAND.—The English press devotes much space to the consideration of the Canadian annexation address.—The London Times says, by whomsover proposed or concocted, it reflects great credit upon the tact, skill, and adroitness of its author. In speaking of the annexation of Canada to the United States, the Times says, that the conduct of the people will be directed by motives of prudence and interest alone, if they think they can do without Canada. Then and there only will they give up Canada. They will not cede those harbors which must ever command the mouth of the St. Lawrence, and protect the trade of the Atlantic.

FRANCE.—The French Ministry has resigned or been dismissed, because of their disinclination to sustain the views embodied in the President's letter to M. Ney, relating to the affairs of Rome. Great excitement existed in Paris in consequence, but the President was firm, and has written a letter to the Assembly, which the London Times characterizes as imprudent but spirited. He has formed a new Cabinet, which wholly represents the views of the President and a majority of the Assembly.

Intelligence of the dismissal of the French Ministry was received in London on Thursday, and caused much surprise and excitement.

The French ministry resigned in a body on the 30th, though one account says they were dismissed. It seems that the whole ministry assembled that morning, with the exception of O'Dillon Carroll, who was still to advise the President respecting the appointment of a successor to M. Falloux, the returning minister. At their meeting, Louis Napoleon emphatically declared that the Cabinet wanted dignity. This insult was too deep to be forgiven, and the President added that the Cabinet had been too subservient to the Conservative party of the Assembly; that the Clubs of the Council of State did what he himself could not do, settled the policy of Government, and actually nominated the ministry. This was enough. An explosion instantly followed.

In the evening M. Dupin read to the Assembly a message from the President, which is very spirited and interesting, for it may positively produce a *cesspool d'eau* which has long been foreshadowed. The London Times says it is a clear and definite significance of the sweeping measure by which the French President has changed his whole administration, and we must suppose that Louis Napoleon intends to convey to France and the world his intention to assume, in his own person, the supreme direction of the affairs of the Republic. "Men are needed," says the President, "who can comprehend the necessity of a single direction of a firm character, and the wise necessity of action as well as of works."

The Times continues: "Louis Napoleon has placed himself between absolute success, crowned with absolute power, and certain destruction." M. Thiers, M. Molé and G. Charpentier support the new ministry, but have too much prudence, it is said to join it.

The proposition of Napoléon Bonaparte for an amnesty for the insurgents of June came before the Assembly on the 25th of October. After much discussion the proposition was negatived.

The trial of the insurgents is still progressing at Versailles.

The Parisian journals publish the following important dispatch from Gen. Lamorciere to the Minister of Foreign Affairs:

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13, 1849.—Count Nesselrode notified the Ottoman Envoy yesterday, that the Emperor, taking into consideration the letter of the Sultan, confined himself to a demand that the Hungarian and Polish refugees should be expelled from Turkey."

Rend Eflendi regards the affair as settled.

Gen. Lamorciere is to be recalled from Russia and gives an important post.

Rome.—Assassinations of the French soldiers continued at the latest dates.

It is expected that the Pope will return soon, and that the French army will leave immediately.

Great hostility was still maintained towards the Pope.

A correspondent of the London Times says that if the Pope returns to Rome, it must be under the protection of foreign bayonets.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.—The friends who are nicknamed ritors in Austria, not satisfied with the human blood they have shed, still continue their sanguinary career. The wretched Haynau has been appointed evil and military governor of Hungary.

A circular of Kossuth's is circulating in Pesth, in which he assures his countrymen that he has removed the crown of St. Stephen solely to render the coronation of a Hapsburger impossible.

TURKEY.—There is nothing of special interest from Turkey. The Polish and Hungarian refugees have been provided with new quarters. Kossuth and the leaders remain at Widdon until measures are taken for their ultimate liberation.

Sir Stratford Canning has sent reports to Gen. Guyot, the Irish Hungarian officer, and other British subjects who had been in the service of Hungary.

Russia.—There is nothing new from Russia, relative to the difficulty with Turkey about the Hungarian refugees.

THE MARKETS.—Liverpool, Nov. 23 1849.—The demand for Cotton has fallen off with both the trade and speculators. Common qualities have receded 10¢; other qualities are without change.

COTTON.—Sales of the week 42,000 bales. Speculators took 16,300 bales American, and exporters 730 bales.—Committee's quotation of fair Upland and Mobile 84¢; Orleans 63¢.

FLOUR and CORN are exceedingly dull and prices are a shade lower.

Commercial advice from all parts of England continue of a favorable character. There is no new feature in trade generally.

Late dates have been received from Bombay. Monsoons had interrupted business to an unusual degree, but prices of goods are maintained.

Public Meeting.

A meeting of the citizens of Benton county, having been called at the court house in Jacksonville, on Monday, the 26th Nov., for the purpose of petitioning our State Legislature to grant a charter for a Rail Road from Jacksonville to the state line in the direction of Rome, Ga.

The meeting was organized on motion of A. J. Walker, Esq., by calling Matthew Allen to the Chair, and Geo. Hoke was requested to act as Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, and the following preamble, introduced by Gen. R. G. Earle, and on motion of A. J. Walker, Esq., was unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the interest of this and the adjacent country, call loudly for a means of transportation for their produce to a ready market, which we believe will be accomplished in the construction of a Rail Road from the Town of Jacksonville in a direction towards the Georgia line, then to join a Rail Road, in contemplation by the Georgia Legislature, from Rome, in the direction of Jacksonville, to the Alabama line: And whereas, we also believe, that should such a Road be chartered by our Legislature, the Stock will all readily be taken, and the road speedily completed; that it would be a stepping stone, and give impetus to the spirit of Enterprise in the State of Alabama on the subject of internal improvements. That it would add more than any other devised plan, to the ultimate establishment, through our State, of a great Central Rail Road, connecting the trade and travel of our own commercial cities and those of the Atlantic, connecting the resources of the Alabama and Tennessee Rivers, and securing for Alabama a fair competition with her sister States; and eventually in a permanent blessing to the whole State of Alabama, and a large portion of Tennessee and Georgia.

Be it therefore Resolved, that a committee of three persons be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to draft a petition to our State Legislature, descriptive of the feelings of this meeting, and setting forth the advantages to be derived from the establishment of the proposed road, and praying them to grant a Charter for the same.

A. J. Walker, Esq., Gen. R. G. Earle and E. L. Woodward, Esq., compose the committee, and reported a petition which was accepted without a dissenting voice.

On motion of E. L. Woodward, Esq., the Chair appointed Dr. J. C. Francis, Maj. A. Moore, Messrs. Geo. Stipes, W. B. Wynn and M. W. Abernathy, a committee to procure the printing of 200 copies of the petition.

On motion of M. W. Abernathy, Esq., it was resolved, that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican.

M. ALLEN, Chm.
Geo. HOKE, Sec't.

WHERE'S BARNUM.—A gentleman from ouachita county informs us that a neighbor of his, has a heifer calf, now about six months old, having five legs, two tails, and the ordinary number of teats—two of which, however, are on the top of its back, rendering it much more convenient for milking. It is an extraordinary animal, and will no doubt make an excellent mlech cow, having two udders. Who wants to purchase?—Washington (Ark.) Telegraph.

BATFIRE & BRO.—Sign of the "Golden Mortar," Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1849.—\$10.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Young & Nisbet by note, are hereby notified, that their notes have been placed in our hands for collection, and, if not paid in a short time, will be indiscriminately sued upon. We also have the claims of J. Y. Nisbet, and of Nisbet & Pelham for collection.

WALKER & J. B. MARTIN, Jacksonville, Ala., Nov. 20, 1849.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

CORNER KING and George Streets,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
By F. A. HOKE.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GA.

BREAKFAST and dinner House for passengers. Meals always in due season for the departure of the cars. Public carriage is respectfully solicited.

HOLCOMBE & RICE.

Nov. 20, 1849—It—\$10.

Z. A. RICE.

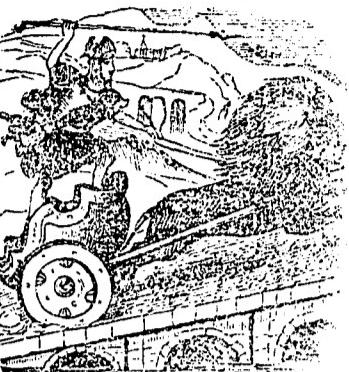
March 6, 1849.

RAYMOND & CO'S MENAGERIE!

The Proprietors desire to announce that their unrivaled collection of

LIVING WILD BEASTS,

Will be opened for exhibition at Ladoga, Monday, December 10th; Jacksonville, Tuesday, 11th; Alexandria, 12th,
FOR ONE DAY ONLY.



Nov. 13, 1849—\$1 T. 22.

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery.

WILL ATTEND to all business in his profession, entrusted to his care, in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, St. Clair, Randolph and Talladega. Office in Jacksonville, Benton county, Alabama.

References.

Shackelford & Granger, Charleston, S. C.
Henderson & Davis, & R. E. Sawrie, Augusta, Ga.
Wm. Johnson & Co., Rome, Ga.

J. T. Bradford, Talladega, Nov. 1849.

Land for Sale.

I WILL expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the court house, in the town of Jacksonville, on Monday, the 9th of December next, the Northwest fourth of Section 29, Town ship 13, Range 9 east, in the Coosa Land District.

Terms—one half down, the balance

on twelve months credit.

HENRY McBEATH,

Adm'r of the Estate of Jessie McBeath deceased,

Oct. 30, 1849—\$145—\$1.

NOTICE

Land for Sale on time of 1, 2, & 3 years, interest from date.

On the 15th December next, I will offer for sale to the highest bidder, on the premises, 200 ACRES OF LAND, 50 of which is in cultivation; a fine young Apple and Peach Orchard—good water plenty—finely situated on the road from Archaocoochee to Wetumpka, three miles south of Chalahina Post office, Randolph County, Ala. Those wishing a home in the healthy county of Randolph, would do well to go and see.

Nov. 13, 1849.—J. BOWLING.

The State of Alabama, } Benton County, }

NOTICE is hereby given to all and singular, the executors of the estate of James Brown, late of said county, deceased, that at a certain term of the County Court of said county, sitting for Orphans' business, began and held on the 26th day of October last, past; it being a regular return day of said Court in vacation, an order was passed by the said Court, decreeing said estate insolvent; and the first Friday in December next, is, by the order of said Court, appointed as the day on which

John W. Smith, Administrator de bonis non of said estate, is required to make a settlement thereof. The said creditors are, therefore, hereby notified to be and appear at the Court House, in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, on the first Friday in December, as aforesaid, for the purpose of electing and nominating to the Court, a suitable person as Administrator de bonis non of said estate.

Witness A. Woods, clerk of said Court, at office this 19th day of November, 1849.

Attest: A. WOODS, Clerk

Nov. 20, 1849—\$16.

G. B. DODDITH, Tax Col.

TAX PAYING.

I AM now on my last trip around the county to receive the Taxes for 1849, and will attend at the times and places mentioned below. It is expected that those who have not paid, will attend, as longer indulgence will not be given:

Sugar Hill, Thursday, Nov. 23, 1849.

Pine Grove Saturday, 24.

Pounds' Monday, 25.

Muscadine, Tuesday, 26.

John Burden's, Wednesday, 27.

Cross Plains, Thursday, 28.

Edwards' Alcovy, Friday, 29.

Otobeeches, Kirby's, Saturday, 30.

Jacksonville, Monday, 31.

Rader Town, Tuesday, 1.

White Plains, Wednesday, 2.

Tucker's Cross Roads, 3.

James Taylor's, Friday, 4.

Alexander's Saturday, 5.

G. B. DODDITH, Tax Col.

GRIST and SAW MILLS.

The undersigned having recently purchased the Grist and Saw mill lately owned by Mr. Reuben Lawson on Obatchy, eight and a half miles west of Jacksonville; respectfully notifies the public that he is now engaged in putting the Mills and machinery in a complete state of repair.

He is now prepared to grind corn, and fill barrels for lumber of any desired size, quantity

or quality. He will also be prepared

before the next harvest to make flour

of as good quality as any of the mills

in this country.

ELIAS REID.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Benton county, Alabama, we will offer for sale to the highest bidder on the 21 day of December next, at the late residence of Billings' Bridges, deceased, near Terrible creek, on a CREDIT OF TWELVE MONTHS, the one half interest of a parcel of land belonging to the estate of Billings' Bridges, deceased, known as the South half of North East quarter of Section nine, Township 13, Range 11, in the Coosa Land district.

Land and improved security required.

W. L. WHITLOCK,

BALUS BRIDGES,

Nov. 6—61. Ex'trs.

The State of Alabama, } Randolph County, }

Orphans' Court, Nov. 2, 1849.

This day came Frederick Ross, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Burnham, late of said county, deceased, and filed an allegation in writing, setting forth that the estate of his intestate is insolvent, and prayeth that the same may be declared and administered as an insolvent estate. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that the second

Monday of December next be set as

the time of hearing the same, at the

court house in the town of Wedowee,

Ala., and that notice be given to the

creditors of

